

Were the first man-made phenomena to be regarded as objects of value by Homo sapiens solely because of the intrinsic qualities/characteristics of those phenomena brought into existence only when the first "useless" artworks were brought into existence in Greece towards the end of the seventh century B.C./before the first "useless" artworks were brought into existence in Greece towards the end of the seventh century B.C.? Answer: To what extent were the artworks that were created by Paleolithic and/or Neolithic artists re-used as it were either by their creators or by the contemporaries of those creators? Were Paleolithic and/or Neolithic artworks used over and over until they no longer "worked"? What was done with artworks that had worked successfully many times/had served repeatedly the purpose for which they had been created but which on a given occasion for example or given occasions did not work? To what extent were the artworks of one generation inherited by the next generation? If the artworks of one generation were inherited by the next generation were those inherited works of art utilized by the generation that inherited them as they had been by the generation that had created them? If the artworks of one generation were inherited by the next generation and if those artworks were either not utilized to serve the pragmatic end in the generation that inherited them that they had served in the generation that had created them or not utilized to serve any pragmatic end whatsoever by the generation that inherited them it is not possible that those Homo sapiens of the first generation that inherited works of art from the preceding generation and who either did not utilize those inherited artworks as they had been utilized by those who had created them or who did not utilize those inherited artworks to serve any end whatsoever evaluated artworks in terms of more than one set of criteria--those that were created in the past were evaluated in terms of their instrumental and/or intrinsic values and those that were created in the present were evaluated in terms of their instrumental values? It is not probable therefore that before the first "useless" artworks were brought into existence towards the end of the seventh century B.C. in Greece that given man-made phenomena that had at one time or place been utilized to serve particular pragmatic ends but which were no longer utilized to serve those ends or any other ends were regarded as objects of value by given Homo sapiens solely because of the intrinsic qualities that those formerly utilitarian objects possessed?